

## THE UTAH BUDGET

A lone highwayman held up Young's cafe, in Salt Lake City, early Monday morning, getting \$150.

The opening day of the fourth district foresters' convention, which was planned for January 10 in Ogden, has been changed to January 7.

Work will be started at once near Logan for the erection of a power plant to furnish light and power for the buildings of the Utah Agricultural college.

It is now believed that Wallace Lyon, the young man who was shot by Theodore Kennedy, a negro, during a quarrel in Ogden, will recover. The negro is in jail.

A bucket brigade succeeded in saving the home of Albert Christensen of Gunnison from complete destruction by fire, after considerable damage had been done.

Feigning faintness from hunger, a sneak thief entered the home of a Salt Lake man, and after asking for something to eat, stole \$10 off the mantle and ran out of the house.

Thomas D. Pitt, former chief of police of Salt Lake City, and well known throughout the inter-mountain states, died at his home in Salt Lake City on December 20, death being due to acute diabetes.

At a meeting in Kaysville of Davis county business men and representatives of the Good Roads Association, it was decided to construct a section of model highway for demonstration purposes.

James Devine, former chief of the Salt Lake fire department, was painfully injured when a gasoline engine, which he was repairing, exploded, badly burning his face and hands and temporarily blinding him.

Seyburn Richards, aged 23, son of a farmer living near Sandy, has disappeared from Ogden, where he was working, and from letters mailed on December 9, it is believed he sought some lonely spot and suicided.

Reports from Weber county have it that hundreds of quail are freezing to death during the present cold spell. The birds cannot find sufficient food, and in their weakened condition the frost soon kills them.

In a quarrel over money matters, on the streets of Salt Lake City, Julius Alexander was stabbed and seriously injured by Harry Cohen, who is now confined in the city jail on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Dependent over gambling losses and suffering from the effects of a three-day spree, W. C. Hunt, a rancher from Winnemucca, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife on the street in Salt Lake City.

The following Utah postoffices have been advanced from the fourth class to the presidential. The effect of the order is to take the postmasters out of the civil service: Coalville, salary \$1,200; Garland, \$1,100; Green River, \$1,100.

A young man who attempted to hold up a dozen men in a saloon in Salt Lake City was met with a shower of bottles from his intended victims, and he was forced to flee, but not before he had shot the bartender through the arm.

The University of Colorado has submitted the following question to the University of Utah as the subject for the debate between Colorado and Utah: "Resolved, That the system of banking now in operation in Oklahoma is desirable."

Ernest H. Greene, the Salt Lake mining man who was shot and badly injured by T. J. Fitzpatrick, near Nippon, Cal., December 3, arrived in Salt Lake a few days ago, having nearly recovered from the brutal and vicious attack of Fitzpatrick.

There is some talk of a special train to be run from Wyoming over the Union Pacific to accommodate a number of delegates who are expected to attend the National Wool Growers' convention, which will be held in Ogden in January.

John P. Sorenson, for fourteen years horticultural inspector in Salt Lake county and one of the most efficient men ever connected with the service in Utah, died Monday morning, December 20, as the result of an attack of bronchial pneumonia.

To commemorate the opening of the new school at Slaterville, Weber county, representatives from every family in that section of the country gathered at the building Saturday night, where a literary programme was rendered, followed by a big banquet and ball.

The practice of asking for contributions from the pupils of the Ogden schools for various purposes has led to a storm of protest by parents and some action will probably be taken at the next meeting of the board of education to prohibit this custom which has recently been in evidence.

The census of 1900 gave Garfield county a population of 3,700, an increase of nearly 1,000 over 1890. At the same rate of gain next year's census should show that not far from 5,000 people now inhabit the county.

Several arrests of teamsters and delivery boys who leave their horses standing for hours at a time without blankets have been made recently in Ogden in pursuance of the recent order of Chief Browning to enforce the ordinance pertaining to cruelty to animals.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Pester House Clerk About Ancestors



WASHINGTON.—Sir John Courts, Bart, K. C. M. G., K. O. C. C. B., who, as plain James C. Courts serves the United States government in the responsible position of clerk of the House committee on appropriations, has his troubles just like other folks. People are all the time pestering him to death to know if it was his grandfather or his great-grandfather or his great-great-grandfather who used to own about 20,000 acres in Maryland and who presided over the feudal glories of Clean Drinking Manor. And every time he gets through with one of these historic bugs and settles down to work a delegation of home folks from Tennessee drops in on him and demands to know why he accepted from the Emperor of Korea—before that eminent personage was sat upon by the Japanese—the military order of the Setting Moon, third class and wears the undress button that goes with it all the time.

But even these annoying things pale into insignificance beside an incident that happened just the other day. Mr. Courts has his nose in a chaotic appropriation bill and was dictating to four

adding machines all at once when a straight-backed, straight-nosed, white-mustached, white-haired and extremely dignified old gentleman marched into the committee room. He was looking for his member and as the member wasn't on hand, had turned around to go out again, when he caught sight of Mr. Courts.

There was a moment of tenseness and of pause—a hiatus in other words. And then the old gentleman advanced and cast himself—a perfectly dignified cast—on Mr. Courts' bosom, clutched Mr. Courts' hand, patted Mr. Courts' shoulder and gazed into Mr. Courts' eyes. And as a dozen or so members of the appropriations committee gathered around the old gentleman exploded his bomb.

"Captain," he said to Mr. Courts. "I am moan than happy to meet you again. I consider this the happiest day of my life, my dear comrade in arms. Well I remember the days when, side by side, knee to knee, we followed the fortunes of that flower of chivalry, that most dashing of cavalry leaders, our idolized chieftain, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart."

Of course it was a case of mistaken identity. Sir John says so himself. But nevertheless it was embarrassing. And he's going to ask for a couple of more assistants, for, with this Clean Drinking Manor story and the Setting Moon button and the Confederate cavalry yarn, he's just fairly pestered to death and hasn't time to do his regular work.

## Old General Got No Aid from His Aide



GEN. Luke E. Wright, told at a dinner in Washington a war story from Manila.

"There was once upon a time," he began, "a gallant old general. This general, leading a splendid charge in his youth, got a bullet in his chest and two sabre cuts across the head. In after life, relating over the nuts and wine his many battles, it was this particular charge that he always described most flamboyantly.

"The older the general grew the more splendid the charge became; the more awful was the slaughter that he visited upon the enemy; the more horrible were the wounds that he received. For corroboration he would always turn to a grizzled veteran on his left, his aide-de-camp. The aide-de-camp would nod his gray head in acquiescence silently.

"Taller and taller grew the general's stories of the charge. Higher

and higher grew the mound of enemies slain by his sword. More and more numerous became the bullets, thrusts and slashes sustained by himself. At the end he always appealed to the grizzled aide; and in silence the aide nodded confirmation.

"The general one night gave a large dinner party. The wine was no less abundant than superb, and at dessert the old warrior let himself out upon the charge as he had never heretofore done. Four horses were killed under him. Three lances passed through his right arm, five through his left. Nine sabres crashed down upon his head simultaneously. The bodies of his slain formed a wall wellnigh impassable about him. And it seemed that there was hardly a muscle in his person wherein a bullet failed to imbed itself.

"You remember all this, don't you, De Courcy?" he said, in conclusion.

"The silent and long suffering aide at last spoke up.

"No, general," he shouted, in a loud, indignant voice. "No, of course I don't remember it. How can you expect me to? You know as well as I do that the cannon ball that killed your fourth horse struck the breastplate of a cuirassier behind us and then bounded back and took my head off!"

## Plans Homegoing of Irishmen in 1910



FIFTEEN years ago Francis J. Kilkenny arrived in this country from Ireland. He was so green that he mistook a Fourth of July celebration as a reception to himself. Young Kilkenny had relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Chicago and he made for the middle west soon after his landing. He had a fund of native wit and an abundance of energy and pluck. He got a job cutting grass and soon came under the notice of Charles G. Dawes. When Mr. Dawes came to Washington as controller of the currency he brought Kilkenny along as his private secretary. When Dawes retired from the controllership his successor found he couldn't get along without Kilkenny. Mr. Ridgely was succeeded as controller by Lawrence O. Murray and that official has retained Kilkenny who has now become one of the institutions of the treasury department.

Young Kilkenny is making remarkable headway with a movement for the "home-going" of Irishmen in 1910.

The plan is to induce the Irish people from all over the United States to return to their native land during the months of July, August and September. It is proposed that the various Irish organizations, notably the A. O. H. and the Gaelic league shall take up the movement and carry it through. Kilkenny does not claim personal originality for the idea but he gave it initial impetus and has taken upon himself the burden of interesting Irish societies in the plan.

More than a sentimental purpose animates those who have undertaken this ambitious task. While the prospect of a visit to the old country, at reduced transportation rates, and in the glory of midsummer, will form a leading incentive, the real purpose of the movement is to stimulate Irish industry. Kilkenny has made several visits to his old home in Ireland and each time has been impressed with the industrial possibilities of the country and the apparent hopelessness of improving conditions without organized effort. He takes the position that the industrial and agricultural resources of Ireland have not been developed to one-tenth of their capacity. Capital is needed to develop them and Kilkenny believes that it will be forthcoming if the Irish people in this country are given an opportunity to see with their own eyes that profitable investments can be made.

## Chautauqua Salute, Menace to Health



DR. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, health officer of the District of Columbia, is in favor of abolishing the only form of athletics indulged in by members and graduates of the Chautauqua literature and reading circle. He says that the Chautauqua salute is a menace to health.

The salute, as all Chautauquans know, is a waving of the handkerchief when friends make a hit on the lecture platform or sail away for distant lands. Everybody waves and everybody is happy provided that one does

not overtax his or her energy.

"The custom of waving a handkerchief vigorously in the air," says Dr. Woodward, "is dangerous. Nearly every contagious disease can be communicated in this manner. If the handkerchief is slightly soiled, if the linen square has just been purchased, or has come straight from the laundry, there is not the slightest danger, but the waving of a handkerchief that has been used even once is harmful.

"When a handkerchief is waved the wind blows the germs from it. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, smallpox and chickenpox, measles, leprosy and diphtheria may be thus spread."

The Chautauqua salutes criticised the health officer's remarks.

"Dr. Woodward does not know what he is talking about," said a young woman. "We never carry soiled handkerchiefs."

## DRY LAND EXTENT

Is Found All Way from One Hundredth Meridian to Pacific.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson Sends Interesting Letter to Fourth Dry Farming Congress Held Recently at Billings.

The following letter from James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, was read at the Dry Farm Congress, recently held at Billings, Mont.:

"We have dry lands with light rainfall over nearly half the American republic. This department has begun a reconnaissance survey of these dry lands to ascertain the nature of the soil and what other facts may be of value to settlers. Dry land is found all the way between the one hundredth meridian and the Pacific ocean, and it will take some time to make maps of all the dry regions. We have made surveys of the west half of both North and South Dakota and we are at work on the dry portions of southern and western Texas. We have 21 dry land stations in the territory mentioned, where scientists are located under the direct supervision of the department endeavoring to ascertain the best methods of managing these lands and securing plants that are best adapted to them.

"The lands that can be irrigated by the water now flowing to waste are limited. After all the water has been applied, there will still be millions of acres that must be managed under what is known as dry land farming. I am glad that the people are meeting together in congresses to study these problems. They vary as the soils vary and as the elevations vary. The soil is usually rich in mineral plant food, being the disintegrated rocks. As far as my observation goes, the soil is quite often deficient in organic matter. The native plants we find growing on these dry lands do not fill the soil with roots, and it is necessary that we should find such plants either at home or abroad. This department is busily engaged in hunting the world for legumes that will grow on our driest lands and on our highest line lands, and we are having some success. Dry lands and lands highly elevated and subject to low temperatures in the winter are found in other parts of the world and the Maker has supplied them with plants that are good food for animals, and these plants we are bringing to the United States and propagating and getting ready to distribute them. Dr. Hansen of the South Dakota experiment station brought us three new alfalfas and a new clover last year from Siberia that we think when propagated will help solve dry land problems in the west.

"It may be offering a challenge to your congress for me to say that I am satisfied the system of fallowing or cultivating two years for one crop, is in the wrong direction. It is not necessary to adopt any plans for the purpose of increasing mineral plant food, that is abundant generally, but it is necessary to consider the replenishing of the soil with organic matter so that the decaying vegetation coming from deep rooting plants may help in retaining the moisture. We look to the legume to help us out in making the dry areas of the great west productive, because it not only enables the soil to retain moisture, but adds what is not found among mineral plant foods, the nitrogen that the legume brings from the atmosphere.

"Your people will, do doubt, carefully consider methods of cultivation. I will not go into that at this time. The necessity for retaining all rains that do fall upon the land and the methods by which this should be done, are fairly well understood by most of our western people. We will endeavor here to make careful research and have it repeated sufficiently so that we will reach safe generalization, and when we have this work done so that we are satisfied we are on the right track, we will print extensively and send the matter out to your people."

## HOG NOTES.

Pease produce a firm pork, but beans give an extremely soft fat.

Feeding mixed meal with skim milk usually insures firm meat.

Frozen wheat may be used as a profitable feed for swine.

Pigs whose rations are limited make, on the whole, more economical gains than pigs that are rushed.

It will not pay to cook feed for swine where economy of pork production is the sole consideration.

There is a gradual increase in the quantity of feed consumed for every pound of gain in live weight after the average live weight exceeds 100 pounds.

Clover pasturage seems to have a tendency to soften the pork when fed throughout the whole feeding period, but this was not the result in all cases.

Rape, pumpkins, artichokes, sugar beets, turnips and mangels can be fed in conjunction with a good ration without injuring the quality of the pork.

Type of animals fed influences character of meat more than breed, i. e., the fact of an animal being a Yorkshire or a Tamworth will not insure a good bacon carcass, but they must also be of a rangy type and fed in a certain way.

It would probably be hard to overestimate the value of skim milk as part of every ration, especially for young pigs; the fact here brought out regarding its hardening effect upon the fat shows it to have an additional function of great importance.

## PRINCIPLE OF DRY FARMING

That of Conserving Every Particle of Moisture That Falls During the Entire Season.

The principle of dry farming is that of conserving every particle of moisture that falls during the year, not in large reservoirs or behind expensive concrete dams, but in the soil itself. A year before a crop is to be planted, the land is plowed deeply with special machinery. Strong disk plows not only pulverize the subsoil, but pack it into a firm bed through which the water may not sink, and through which the excessive alkali that usually lies four or five feet below the surface, may not rise by evaporation to burn and blight vegetation.

On top of this subsoil, the surface soil is pulverized by specially constructed machinery to such a degree of fineness that it appears to have been powdered between the fingers. This overcoat of dust makes a mulch through which rain and melted snow may percolate to rest on the packed subsoil beneath, but through which little moisture can rise. This mulch defeats the natural process of capillary evaporation and prevents the great waste of water occasioned in ordinary agriculture.

After the soil is prepared, then special care must be given to the varieties of grains to be planted. The early pioneers who attempted agricultural operations in the semi-arid portions of the great plains failed completely in places which are now considered to be excellent agricultural lands. One of the reasons was that they sowed wheat which had been grown in the humid regions of the Mississippi valley, and which was of a variety requiring a great deal of moisture. Within the last few years the research of agricultural experts into all parts of the world resulted in experiments being made with grains produced in comparatively dry regions. The grains brought from Siberia have been found to be especially adapted to dry farming operations.

## REAL DRY FARMING RESULTS

In Semi-Arid Regions Everything That Cannot Be Irrigated Is Placed in That Category.

One of the greatest drawbacks, if not menaces to getting at actual facts and results in real dry farming is the seeming determination of all the people in the semi-arid, and even slightly dry sections of our country to designate everything not grown by irrigation as being grown by "dry farming."

There are spots in Montana, Idaho and Washington, for instance, and a good many of them in western Dakota where many seasons the rainfall is ample—some times so ample as to be detrimental for maturing crops not only without irrigation, but without any special attention to conserving the moisture by special tillage or otherwise. Crops grown on such lands at such times are now almost invariably referred to as "dry farming" products in conversation with William Buckley, horticultural inspector for the Coeur d'Alene district of that state, we were told that the word "Dry Farming" above his exhibits at the Seattle exposition, more than half the fruit and vegetables under his charge, was simply used to designate all crops grown without irrigation. At the same time Mr. Buckley claimed, and truthfully without a doubt, that where most of these so-called dry farming products grew, the present year, and nearly all other years there was and is ample rainfall to mature crops without any special attention to tillage for that purpose.

## Excessive Rainfalls.

Many of the most successful of the dry farming operations have owed their prosperity, in part at least, to excessive rainfall. It is the purpose of the dry farming methods to make agriculture successful in regions having from ten to 20 inches of rainfall in the year. This year one section where dry farming is carried on received 30 inches of rainfall in the first nine months of the year, and a great deal of the crop was lost because there was too much rain. That particular section has had a great deal more rain this year than has the state of Virginia, where farming operations are based upon the theory of humid agriculture. This of course is an exceptional case.

## Setting an Orchard.

When setting an orchard, remember to leave plenty of space (at least 20 feet), on the outer edges—to allow of ample room to turn the team, the harrow or the wagon. Don't make the mistake of crowding trees too closely together. Apples should not be closer than 35 or 40 feet apart, pears 20 or 25 feet; peaches and plums about 20 feet; cherries (sour), 16 to 18 feet; cherries (sweet), 20 to 25 feet; quinces, 12 feet.

## Dust Hard to Penetrate.

That dust is difficult for moisture to penetrate, anybody can prove to his satisfaction by pouring a little water in the road. It wets the skin of the dust but nothing more, and the fact that it is just as difficult for water to go up through dust as to go down through it is the soul and secret of "dry farming," as it is of all farming.

## Old Gasoline Engine.

When you buy a gasoline engine with the guarantee that it will develop full rated horsepower you are not sure that it will do it when it is old. After the cylinder is worn, or the valves, there will be a leakage and the force of the explosion will be weakened.

## USE HOT IRON ON DOG

TO SAVE MANGLED BABY

New York Policemen Have Desperate Fight with Bull Terrier in Rescuing Child.

New York.—Eighteen-months old John Eodice was almost torn to pieces by a savage bulldog while visiting his godfather, Pasquale Picarilli, at No. 238 West Thirtieth street.

The little boy was in charge of Antoinette Picarilli, the 14-year-old daughter of the house at the time. The father was attending to his express business and Mrs. Picarilli was on a shopping expedition. The child had been left with them owing to the serious illness of his mother, who resides at No. 306 East One Hundred and Sixth street.

The two children were in the kitchen playing with blocks, while the dog was lying quietly behind the stove.

The baby suddenly jumped up and playfully pulled the animal's tail. With a snarl the brute seized the child's



Attacks Dog with Hot Iron.

arm, hurled him from side to side, at times dashing his body against the walls. Antoinette ran downstairs and shrieked for help.

Neighbors ran to the rescue. A man rushed into the room with a heavy crowbar, and dealt the animal a crashing blow across the head. Then a woman appeared with a red hot iron and laid it heavily across the dog's nose. With a howl he loosened his jaws. The man caught the child, and all within the apartment succeeded in reaching the hallway and slammed the door, leaving the dog a prisoner.

Patrolman Thomas Wedder heard the dog's cries, and was told of the affair by neighbors. Patrolman Thomas Creevy joined him, and with drawn revolvers the two men entered the kitchen.

Creevy advanced, guarding himself with a chair. As the brute sprang he was met by a bullet in the chest. Several shots were fired without effect and the dog landed on the chair held in Creevy's hands splintering it.

Finally the animal ran into a bed room and crawled under the bed. The men fired two more shots and he rolled over as though dead.

Without warning the animal revived grabbing Creevy in the right thigh tearing a gash of several inches and cutting the leg of his trousers entirely off.

Then he sprang for the last time and his jaws were within a foot of Wedder's throat when the last shot struck him squarely under the eye killing him. The time of the fight was 20 minutes.

Every one of the 12 bullets fired had passed through his body. The dog was a pure white English thorough bred of the fighting stock and has been regarded as dangerous for some time.

## Victor Emmanuel's Rare Coins.

King Victor Emmanuel, according to a French newspaper, is a numismatist of the first rank, and his majesty possesses a collection which may be termed a museum. His cabinets contain 60,000 coins, some most rare and almost priceless.

The king is a scientific collector and will shortly publish a treatise on numismatics. It will run into several volumes, and will be entitled "Corpus Minimorum Italianorum." The work will be a complete catalogue of mediaeval and modern money struck by Italy or by Italians in foreign lands. The printing of the first volume is almost complete. To insure correctness proof sheets have been submitted to the keepers of the coin departments in the principal museums of the world.

## Hunter Is Held in Bear Trap.

Sellingrove, Pa.—While he was hunting in the "kettle" of Severn Mountains, in Snyder county, George S. Schoch of this place was caught in a bear trap under a clump of bushes. He was found a prisoner after dark seven hours later, asleep from fatigue by his brother, John A. S. Schoch, and Donald Spanagle of Lewistown, and he was extricated with difficulty. His thick hunting leggings saved him from serious injury.

## Strange Freak of Lightning.

Marshalltown, Ia.—A splinter three feet long and a foot thick was hurled through the window of an engine car by a stroke of lightning which rattled a tree. Engineer Porter Boys and Fireman J. W. Eit had narrow escapes from the projectile.